Generally fair; colder; northerly winds, becoming variable.

The Times

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HAVANA SAID TO BE QUIET

Officially Reported That No Fighting Occurred Yesterday.

CENSOR EDITS DISPATCHES

Martial Law Is Being Rigidly Enforced—General Arolas and Col. Paglieri Are Showing Great Energy—Proof That the Outbreak Was the Result of Conspiracy.

Havana, Jan. 16.—The situation here is the same as on previous days, though it is officially reported that no fighting has occurred. The city continues to offer an imposing military aspect. The main streets and the Central Park are occupied by cavalry and artillery. As it is Sunday, fears were entertained of further outbreaks from the rioters, whose ranks might be swollen by the employes of the grocery stores and retail merchants who are to-day off duty. To prevent this danger the military forces were heavily re-enforced and the city presented a more warlike appearance than ever.

Martial law is being rigidly enforced. The government controls the situation, and Gen. Arolas and Col. Paglieri are showing great energy against the enemies of peace and public order.

Since Saturday night the press censorship in Havana has been very stringent. No details for the newspapers regarding the outbreaks are allowed to be sent by direct cable. According to reliable information at hand the rioters have not subsided, their attitude being as energetic and threatening against autonomy and Gen. Blanco as ever.

Before the riots began, on Wednesday last, La Lucha published an article predicting what was about to happen and urging extraordinary energy on the part of Gen. Blanco.

La Lucha said on January 11, under the heading "Without Energy There is No Government": "In France the republic was saved by the energy of Thiers, and later by the energy of MacMahon. Had Thiers appeared weak in confronting the Communists they would have overthrown him and the republic would have been no more. The responsibility would not in that case have rested upon the commune, but upon Thiers, just as in Spain it is unjust to ascribe the responsibility for the failure of the republic to the anarchist Cantonales.

"The fault was that of the men who ruled then, and who were great lawyers, great writers and profound philosophers, but weak men to have charge of a government. The first act of weakness on the part of a new government not only kills the new political system, but gives birth to anarchy and chaos."

RELIEF STORES REPUDIATED.

Supplies for Starving Cubans Denied Free Entry at Havana.

Philadelphia, Jan. 16.—The Grocers' and Importers' Exchange, which adopted practical measures of relief for the starving Cubans at its annual meeting a few days ago, has met with unexpected troubles at the custom house at Havana. A cargo of provisions was shipped from Philadelphia on the steamship Valencia, consigned to Consul General Lee, and word has just reached this city that the government authorities at Havana have refused to

(Continued on Second Page.)

WARSHIPS HEADING SOUTH.

Great Cruisers Pass Out of the Virginia Capes.

Norfolk, Va., Jan. 16.—That portion of the North Atlantic Squadron which has been stationed in Hampton Roads, the flagship New York and the battleships Massachusetts, Indiana and Iowa, passed out the capes at 12:20 o'clock this afternoon, and headed for the South.

It is understood that it is merely to join the rest of the fleet for a cruise in gulf waters, but it is presumed that the object of this cruise is to have the vessels in easy call in case of emergency.

The Texas was to have joined the squadron off Cape Fear, but will probably not do so until it gets off the Florida coast. Indications are that the vessels will have a stormy trip.

CHAS. PELHAM VILLIERS

Father of the English House Dies in London.

Nearly Sixty-Three Years a Member for Wolverhampton—Refused a Peerage.

London, Jan. 16.—The Right Hon. Charles Pelham Villiers, "Father of the House of Commons" and Liberal member of Parliament for South Wolverhampton, died in this city this evening. He had been ill for some time and was in a comatose condition from yesterday until the time of his death. He represented Wolverhampton in the House of Commons for nearly sixty-three years, a period of service that is without parallel in the history of parliament. He led the first free trade party in the House, with John Bright and Richard Cobden as his supporters.

Mr. Villiers was born January 3, 1802, and was a brother of the fourth Earl of Clarendon and uncle of the present Earl.

Wolverhampton is the metropolis of the Black country, and he was first elected in 1835, when George IV was on the throne, and when Mr. Gladstone was at Eton. But striking as this long period of parliamentary service was, his connection with politics went still further back, having been a candidate at Hull in 1826. He was educated at Cambridge and was called to the bar in 1827. He was judge advocate general from 1852 until 1858, and president of the poor law board from 1859 until 1866, when he resigned.

In the early part of his parliamentary career his special subject was the repeal of the corn laws. In 1838 he made his first annual motion in favor of free trade, and persistently continued to do so until it was established.

In 1861, after the report of the select committee to inquire into the laws regarding the irremovable poor, he introduced a bill on the subject with a view to improve their condition. This was the first of a series of measures that Mr. Villiers successfully carried through Parliament. He was always on the side of reform and had the rare fortune of witnessing the realization of the great measures that comprised his political program at the commencement of his political career. Among these measures, besides free trade, were municipal reform, extension of the franchise, the ballot, Irish disestablishment, and a system of national education. He was an ardent supporter of Irish home rule.

In 1879, a statue of Mr. Villiers was unveiled at Wolverhampton, and in 1885 the town celebrated his jubilee as its parliamentary representative. He was a privy councillor, and had been offered a peerage, which he refused.

THE "WORLD" EXCLUDED.

Democratic Club Refuses to Admit It.

New York, Jan. 16.—The board of governors of the Democratic Club last night decided at the instigation of Richard Croker to bar the New York World from its list of newspapers, stating that it was "an immoral and defamatory sheet," and "unfit for a place in any abode or resort of self-respecting people."

The following additional Congressmen were proposed for membership: John F. Fitzgerald, of Massachusetts; R. C. De Graffereid, of Texas; James D. Richardson, of Tennessee; Sydney P. Epes and C. A. Swanson, of Virginia, and L. F. Livingston, of Georgia.

PRESIDENT DOLE ARRIVES.

Will Land From the Peru in San Francisco Today.

San Francisco, Jan. 16.—The Pacific Mail steamer Peru, from the Orient, arrived here at 8:45 o'clock tonight, but she will lie in the stream and no passengers or mail will be taken off until morning.

No orders had been given to the quarantine officer to board the vessel, so President Dole, of Hawaii, will not be landed till tomorrow.

EIGHTY-FIVE WERE DROWNED.

Heavy Loss of Life by a Japanese Transport Wreck.

Antwerp, Jan. 16.—A dispatch has been received here stating that the Japanese transport Vara has been wrecked while on a voyage to the Pescadores Islands. Eighty-five of those on board of her were drowned. Five were saved.

Training Ship's Winter Cruise.

Newport, R. I., Jan. 16.—The gunboat Vicksburg with a crew of naval apprentices sailed today for the winter's cruise in West Indian and South American waters. She will spend February and March in the West Indies, and arrive in Venezuela in April, returning by way of Key West and Savannah. This is the first cruise of the Vicksburg as a training-ship.

GEN. C. C. AUGUR IS DEAD

He Passes Away at His Home in Georgetown.

HALF A CENTURY A SOLDIER

He Served in the Mexican and Civil War With Such Bravery as to Win Rapid Promotion—Wounded at Cedar Mountain—Helped to Defend Washington.

Gen. Christopher Colon Auguer died at his home, No. 2732 Dumbarton avenue, Georgetown, yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock. He was seventy-six years old, and his death was due to general feebleness, induced by wounds received at the battle of Cedar Mountain, Va., in 1862, and during an assault upon him by a drunken man in the streets of Georgetown in 1886.

The funeral arrangements had not been undertaken last night, but burial will be on Wednesday, and probably at Arlington.

Gen. Augur had a stirring history. He was born in Northern New York on July 10, 1821. He was entered at the military academy at West Point in 1839, and graduated in 1843 in the same class with Gens. Grant, Reynolds, Franklin, Prince and De Schone. After graduation he was made brevet second lieutenant of the Second Infantry, and served at Fort Ontario, New York, till 1845, when he became second lieutenant in the Fourth Infantry, and participated in the military occupation of Texas. He served throughout the Mexican war, taking a conspicuous part in the battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma in 1846. He became first lieutenant in the Fourth Infantry in 1847, and later in that year an aid-de-camp to Gen. Hopping, and in 1848 aid to Gen. Cushing. From 1848 to 1852 he was on duty in Mississippi and New York, and became a captain in the Fourth Infantry on August 1, 1852. He was on frontier duty from 1852 to 1855 at Fort Vancouver and Fort Hoskins, Washington.

Capt. Augur took part in the Ykima Indian campaign and fought in the battles of Two Buttes, on November 9, 1855, and Sohomy Creek, June 6, 1856. He was ordered from the Pacific coast and during his homeward trip by way of Panama was promoted to major of the Thirteenth Infantry and again to lieutenant colonel of the same regiment. From August to December, 1861, he was commandant at West Point Academy.

On November 20, 1861, he was made brigadier general United States volunteers and assigned to the defense of Washington during part of 1861-62. On September 16, 1861, he was placed in command of the First brigade, Second division, Army of the Potomac; April 5, 1862, in command of the First Brigade, Third corps, Department of the Rappahannock, and April 11, 1862, in command of the First brigade, Third division, First army corps. As commander of the First brigade, Third division, Third army corps, Army of Virginia, he participated in the assaults on Fredericksburg, and with the Second division of the Second army corps fought in the battle of Cedar Mountain, where he was shot through the body.

The deceased was brevetted colonel United States Army August 9, 1862, for gallant conduct at Cedar Mountain, and promoted to major general United States volunteers for distinguished and meritorious service at the battle of Cedar Mountain.

President Lincoln appointed him a member of the military court to investigate the surrender of Harper's Ferry, November, 1862. Gen. Augur entered upon the New Orleans expedition December 2, 1862, and was commander of the district of Baton Rouge till 1863. With the First division of the Nineteenth army corps he took part in the battle of Port Hudson Plains and then in the siege of Port Hudson, May 2 to July 8, 1863. He was transferred to the Department of Washington as commander of the Second corps October 13, 1863 to August 13, 1866, and ateively engaged in the defense of this city July 9 to 12, 1866. Gen. Augur was made brevet brigadier general United States Army March 12, 1865, for gallant and meritorious conduct at Port Hudson, and brevet major general United States Army for gallant and meritorious services in the field.

Gen. Augur was mustered out of the volunteer service in September, 1866, having been colonel of the Twelfth Infantry since March of that year. During 1866-'67 he was a member of the board for the examination of candidates for promotion in the Regular Army. January 23, 1867, he was assigned to the command of the department of the Platte; March 4, 1869, made brigadier general, United States Army; January 29, 1872, placed in command of the department of Texas; in 1875, placed in command of the department of the gulf; in 1878, in command of the department of the South, and in 1883, in command of the department of the Missouri.

Having reached the age limit, Gen. Augur was retired July 10, 1885, at Port Leavenworth, Kan.

Since his retirement he had lived at Georgetown, in the same house he occupied during the war. He had lived there ever since. In 1886, as he was leaving his home, he was shot four times by a drunken negro named Pope, who served three years in the penitentiary for the deed.

He leaves a widow, five sons and two daughters. Tko sons are in the Army. They are Capt. Colon Augur, Second Cavalry, at Fort Riley, Kan., and Major Jacob Arnold Augur, Fourth Cavalry, at Fort Leavenworth. One of his daughters is Mrs. Russell, wife of Lieut. Col. Russell, Company F, Fourteenth Infantry, on duty at Vancouver barracks.

DEATH OF LOGAN CARLISLE

Passes Away at His Father's Home in New York.

THE END CAME SUDDENLY

He Was Chief Clerk of the Treasury Department During His Father's Term as Secretary—Member of the Bar and at One Time a Resident of Kansas.

New York, Jan. 16.—Logan Carlisle, son of ex-Secretary of the Treasury J. G. Carlisle, died this evening at No. 4 Washington square, his father's New York house. His death was due to heart failure, brought on by dyspepsia and liver trouble.

He was born in Covington, Ky., October 26, 1860. He went to the public schools of Covington, and was graduated in 1883 from Washington and Lee University at Lexington, Va. He became a member of the Kentucky bar and, moving to Kansas, practiced law at Wichita for three years.

Returning to the East, he took an active part in politics, being connected with the Democratic national committee in the campaigns of 1888 and 1892.

When his father became Secretary of the Treasury in 1892 he became chief clerk of that department, retiring at the close of the Democratic Administration.

Of late he has managed his father's affairs in New York, but was for some time at the Virginia Hot Springs for his health. He was unmarried.

His brother, W. K. Carlisle, and his parents were with him at the time of his death, which was sudden.

FOOD A-PLENTY IN DAWSON

So Says a Wyoming Man Just Back From There.

He Says the Government Expedition Will Be Laughed At if It Ever Arrives.

Cheyenne, Wyo., Jan. 16.—Ex-Sheriff Fredendal reached here this morning from Dawson City, having left there December 2, making the trip to Dyea in thirty-two days. The journey was made without hardship, although the thermometer was at times 72 degrees below zero.

Fredendal says the food supply in Dawson and vicinity is ample to carry the 8,000 people there through the winter and that the Government relief expedition, if it ever reaches Dawson, will be laughed at by the Klondikers, who are not aware that they need relief.

Fredendal says there is eight million dollars in gold dust stored at Dawson and that this year's output will be fifty millions dollars.

Fredendal will return in a month, and expects to make the trip from Dyea to Dawson in twenty days.

ASSAILING THE VATICAN.

Legal Proceedings Entered Against the Leading Papal Organ.

St. Louis, Jan. 16.—The Globe-Democrat has received a cable dispatch from Rome, which says:

"It is reported here that Sanardelli, the minister of justice, and the most bitter and relentless of all the foes of the Vatican, has instituted legal proceedings against the Civita Catolica for its article, declaring that when the pontiff, in his response to the address of cardinals, on December 23, declared that the Italian monarchy constituted a clamorous rupture with the memories, the sentiments, and the historic law of the Italian people, he means that he would prefer to see the present system of government overthrown and a republic established in its place.

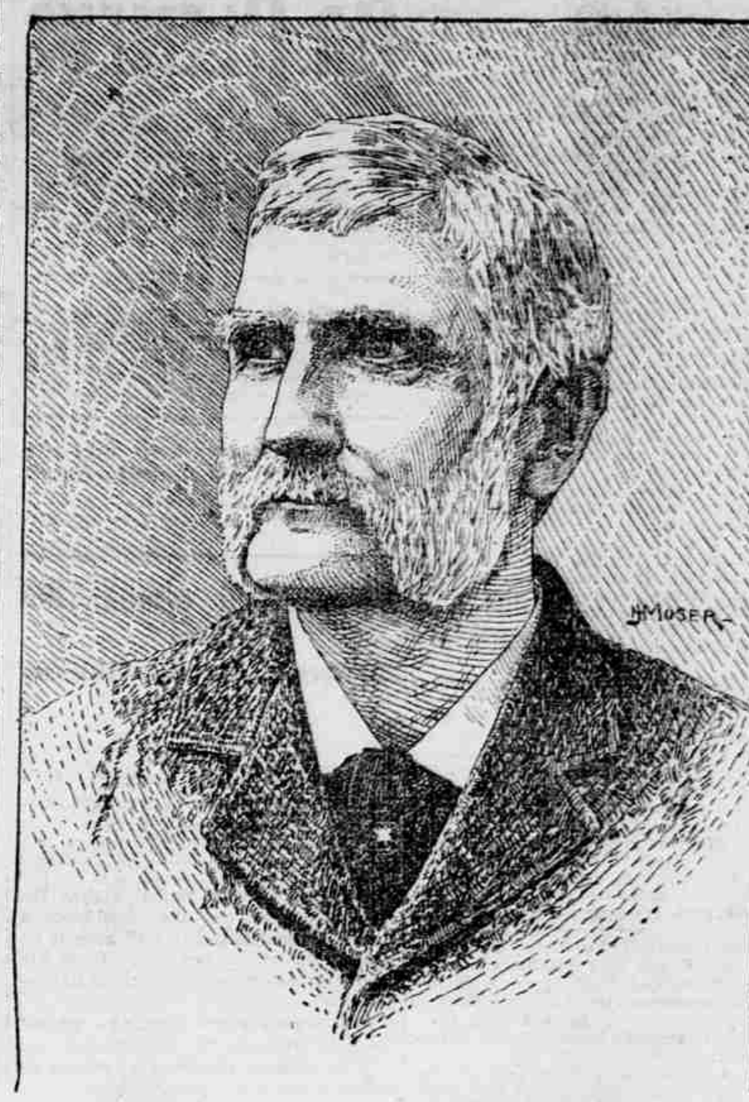
"The article constitutes so direct an attack on the monarchy and the Italian government, so powerful an appeal to the revolutionary sentiments of the people, that it cannot be denied that the ministry of justice has a certain justification for taking serious steps not only against the paper in question, but also against those prelates and dignitaries of the Vatican court who are its acknowledged backers and inspirers."

RICH GEORGIAN A SUICIDE.

Asked His Wife to Step Out of the Room, Then Shot Himself.

Thomasville, Ga., Jan. 16.—Capt. John L. Finn, the wealthiest and most prominent real estate holder in Georgia, committed suicide this morning by shooting himself twice through the breast. He left no message and gave no intimation of his act.

He asked his wife to step into an adjoining room for some article, and while she was out he shot himself dead. He was a victim of drink, and, having made strong efforts to reform, it is supposed that he took his life in desperation.



The Late Benjamin Butterworth.

MAJ. BUTTERWORTH DEAD

Commissioner Passes Away at Thomasville, Ga.

SUFFERED EXTREME PAIN

Sketch of the Distinguished Ohioan's Career in Public and in Professional Life—Was of Quaker Parentage and Reared on a Buckeye Farm.

Atlanta, Ga., Jan. 16.—Hon. Ben Butterworth, Commissioner of Patents, died to-day at Thomasville at 3:15 p.m.

Major Butterworth had a sudden relapse of his uremic trouble this morning. All the physicians of the city were called in, but they were unable to afford relief to the sufferer, whose convulsions were painful.

At 3:15 o'clock this afternoon death came to his relief. Mrs. Butterworth and other members of the family were present, besides distinguished Northern visitors now wintering here. Feeling references were made to the dead statesman by the clergymn at all the night services. His body will be taken to ashington for interment.

Major Benjamin Butterworth did not strike the casual acquaintance as Quaker born, though, as a matter of fact, his parents were communicants of the Friends' denomination in Warren county, Ohio, fifty-nine years ago, where he first saw the light.

He was a farmer boy, and his education up to the time he entered Miami University consisted of the learning he got at district schools. He was graduated in 1861 and began the practice of his profession, the law, in Cincinnati. The first public position he held was that of United States District Attorney for the Southern district of Ohio. His political career practically began in 1874, when he was elected a member of the Ohio senate. He was elected to Congress from the First district of Ohio in 1878. He was re-elected and served successively until 1883, when he was appointed Commissioner of Patents by President Arthur, and made a good record as an incorruptible and efficient commissioner.

This position he resigned to take his seat in the Forty-ninth Congress, and was re-elected for the Fiftieth and Fifty-first Congresses. During the Fifty-first Congress he was chairman of the Committee on Patents. He declined re-nomination for the Fifty-second Congress. While in Congress Mr. Butterworth was admittedly one of the readiest and best debaters on the floor of the House, and was always the champion of good government and pure politics. Mr. Butterworth was president of the commission sent to Europe by America to induce foreign governments to take part in the World's Fair at Chicago.

After terminating his connection with exposition, he gave his time entirely to his private law practice, he having formed a law partnership with Benton J. Hall, an ex-Commissioner of Patents and an ex-member of Congress from Iowa, and with Julian C. Dowell, who resigned the office of examiner of interferences in the Patent Office to enter the firm. This law firm established offices in Washington and Cincinnati, and a rapid growth of business ensued. Mr. Hall recently died, and the firm of Butterworth & Dowell continued till Mr. Butterworth was induced to accept the position of Commissioner of Patents.

The confirmation of this appointment by the Senate was made on April 6 last. Mr. Butterworth accepted the commissionership at the urgent request of President McKinley. Great pressure was also brought to bear upon Mr. Butterworth by the bar of the country without regard to politics, and it was not without considerable pecuniary sacrifice that he took the office.

Mr. Butterworth has compiled a comprehensive work on "The Growth of Industrial Art." This work gave the history of 200 arts from the rude beginnings up to the most complicated example of the modern inventors' skill.

Major Butterworth's private life was as happy as his public career was successful. Of domestic tastes, he was never so happy as when surrounded by his family in the home circle.

Mrs. Butterworth survives him, as do all his children. These are:

William, the eldest, who married a daughter of Deere, the agricultural implement manufacturer of Moline, Ill.; Mrs. Mary Howe, a widow; Benjamin, jr., who has always lived at home, and Frank S. Frank is fullback on the Yale football team.

Major Butterworth enjoyed a large income most of the time from his law practice, but he was liberal to a fault, and it is understood that his estate will not amount to a great deal.

He owned property both here and at Cincinnati, but it is incumbered.

His nearest friend said last night that it was not at all likely his life was insured.

Though his legal residence was in Ohio, the major lived here so many years that he was looked upon as a citizen, and he will be greatly missed.

WAS THE MAINE FIRED ON?

A Startling Report to This Effect Reaches the City.

Assistant Secretaries Day and Roosevelt, When Seen, Said It Was News to Them.

A report was circulated in the city last night that the battleship Maine had been fired upon by Spanish cruisers somewhere off the Florida coast yesterday. The report came by telegraph.

The rumor was communicated to Judge William R. Day, the Assistant Secretary of State, at his residence, No. 1825 Nineteenth street, northwest, by a Times reporter. Judge Day replied: "I know nothing about it."

Mr. Theodore Roosevelt, the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, was called upon at his residence, No. 1810 N street, northwest, and asked what he knew of the report. He replied: "I have heard nothing of it, and it is not true."

WAR TALK IN CHILE.

Report That an Ultimatum Has Been Sent to Argentina.

Valparaiso, Chile, Jan. 16.—War clouds are hanging low over Chile and Argentina. The old boundary dispute has been raked up by the press of Chile and an intense bitterness against Argentina has been aroused.

This bitterness extended to the chamber of deputies of Chile, and during the week that body held several secret sessions to discuss Chile's foreign relations.

The last secret session was held last night. The correspondent is informed on good authority that at that session of the chamber it was decided to give to the government full power to place the country on a war basis, to make ready for defensive and offensive operations.

Wild rumors are flying in Valparaiso and Santiago. Some of these rumors seem to be well founded; others are entirely without reason. One rumor which has gained credence is that the Chilean government has sent an ultimatum to Argentina demanding the retirement of a boundary commissioner, Senor Moreno, within eight days.

ENGLAND AND THE EAST

Doesn't Crave Territory But Wants Security.

BALFOUR AND HIS SPEECH

Free Ports Suit America—War on the Indian Frontier Ends, Officially—Society on the Other Side Enjoying the Season—Mrs. Bradley-Martin's Grandson.

London, Jan. 16.—Mr. Balfour probably meant it when he said in his Manchester speech that England's interests in the East were commercial and not territorial, and that territory was a burden which it took men and money to sustain. But even if he personally did mean it, the average British mind does not comprehend such a policy. Therefore, while the leader's remarks have pacified Germany, the home government has gone on in the direction of territorial acquisition.

It calls its intentions a guaranteed loan, for which, of course, it will expect security. What sort of security? Certainly either territory or customs. As the customs are, speaking broadly and somewhat slangily, already in hock, the alternative will be to occupy ground, and Chusan has already been practically determined upon.

Moreover, if the government once begins to lend money to Chinese mandarins it will never know when or where to stop.

The growing belief that Kiao Chu will be of no importance except as a naval base, amuses the London gossips immensely. Nobody expects it to offer an inviting field to the colonist or to commerce. The district is already congested, when you come to compare its population with that of some other section, just as accessible to the restless spirit who seeks an outlet from the fatherland.

There is no longer a great deal of surprise here that America sits with folded hands. It begins to dawn upon the people that, with Yankee shrewdness, Americans depended upon Germany to leave the port free to commerce at the behest of Britain.

No more can be asked than free ports, and without antagonizing either the Orientals or the Kaiser, Uncle Sam is in a position to send his ships and his flag to China without restriction.

We have Lord Roberts's word for it that the war on the frontier against the Afridis is at an end. Generally speaking, it resulted in the destruction of a few tribesmen and next year's crops.

Society here is in something of a flutter over the forthcoming debut of the richest heiress in England, Miss Astor, daughter of William Waldorf Astor, the self-exiled American.

They are telling an amusing story of Mrs. Bradley-Martin and her worship of the little heir of the Count and Countess of Craven, her grandson.

At Balmacaan, her Scotch castle, Mrs. Bradley-Martin has adopted the useful and not uncommon practice in large country houses filled with guests of affixing a written label on each bedroom door, showing the name of the occupant. While Lord and Lady Craven and their baby were staying with her Mrs. Bradley-Martin's other visitors were astonished and diverted on seeing on the door of the baby's nursery the usual card, bearing the high-sounding title, "Viscount Uffington."

FRENCH IN THE SOUDAN.

A Grave Menace to Peace Between That Country and England.

London, Jan. 16.—London finds lots of things to gossip about now, drawing for subjects on both sides of the channel. It is only now and then that continental affairs, unless strongly tinctured with a British flavor, overshadow domestic topics. The portent of any event loses its emphasis as it recedes from the metropolis. Just now, however, Dreyfus is the biggest if not the all-absorbing subject here, as elsewhere.

But even this fact is given a provincial bearing by the menacing attitude of France in the Upper Nile region. Some there are who believe that a clash of arms between England and France is a condition precedent to the settlement of that territory, and naturally the frenzy now on at Paris interests John Bull, because it is accepted as evidence of innate Gaelic weakness.

It is safe to say that if it were not overshadowed the French expeditionary column would be in everybody's mouth, and its whereabouts the chief subject of speculation.

That the French are now in the most fertile part of the Egyptian Soudan seems to be accepted as a fact. This in the face of the declaration of successive British cabinets that encroachments there by any other nation would be taken as a cause of war.

Temporarily overshadowed, the movements of the French on the Upper Nile are again becoming unpleasantly prominent to those who imagine that Great Britain had undisputed claims upon those regions. It is immaterial to discuss the exact whereabouts of the French expeditions. It suffices that according to the bulk of evidence they have penetrated to Bahr-El-Ghazal, the most fertile province of the Egyptian Soudan, with the distinct mandate of their government. If this be true, and the declarations of successive British cabinets mean anything, M. Hanotaux, the French minister for foreign affairs, has brought about a casus belli.

Thus far M. Hanotaux seems to have the advantage, but the game is dangerous. Fear of war with France will not stop Great Britain from recover-